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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
10 **WESTERN DIVISION**
11

12 PATRICIA LEIGH STANSFIELD,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 CAROLYN W. COLVIN,
16 ACTING COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,

17 Defendant.
18

No. CV 12-10090-PLA

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

19 **I.**

20 **PROCEEDINGS**

21 Plaintiff filed this action on November 30, 2012, seeking review of the Commissioner's
22 denial of her application for Disability Insurance Benefits and Supplemental Security Income
23 payments. The parties filed Consents to proceed before the undersigned Magistrate Judge on
24 January 8, 2013, and January 11, 2013. Pursuant to the Court's Order, the parties filed a Joint
25 Stipulation on November 20, 2013, that addresses their positions concerning the disputed issue
26 in the case. The Court has taken the Joint Stipulation under submission without oral argument.

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1 II.

2 **BACKGROUND**

3 Plaintiff was born on November 14, 1970. [Administrative Record (“AR”) at 103, 205, 210.]
 4 She has a college education, and past relevant work experience as an actress, assistant
 5 supervisor, floater/temp in finance, waitress/hostess, project coordinator, administrative temp, and
 6 systems and operations administrator. [AR at 52-55, 88, 321.]

7 On February 27, 2008, plaintiff filed applications for Disability Insurance Benefits and
 8 Supplemental Security Income payments, alleging that she has been unable to work since January
 9 1, 2003. [AR at 26, 205-07, 210-11.] After her applications were denied initially and upon
 10 reconsideration, plaintiff requested a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”). [AR
 11 at 109, 121-26, 127-31, 133-34.] A hearing was held on December 1, 2008, at which time plaintiff
 12 appeared with counsel and testified on her own behalf. [AR at 47-72.] A vocational expert (“VE”)
 13 also testified. [AR at 70-71.] On April 10, 2009, the ALJ issued a partially favorable decision,
 14 concluding that plaintiff was not disabled prior to February 27, 2008, but became disabled on that
 15 date and continued to be disabled through the date of the decision. [AR at 109-14.] Plaintiff
 16 requested review of the decision with the Appeals Council. [AR at 160.] On September 18, 2010,
 17 the Appeals Council granted plaintiff’s request for review, vacated the entire decision, including
 18 the favorable portion, and remanded for further administrative proceedings. [AR at 116-20.] In
 19 its decision, among other things, the Appeals Council noted that the hearing decision “does not
 20 evaluate [plaintiff]’s credibility in accordance with [Social Security Ruling¹] 96-7p,” and ordered the
 21 ALJ, on remand, to “evaluate [plaintiff]’s subjective complaints and provide rationale in accordance
 22 with the disability regulations pertaining to evaluation of symptoms . . . and [SSR] 96-7p.” [AR at
 23 119.]

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 25 ¹ “The Commissioner issues Social Security Rulings [(“SSRs”)] to clarify the Act’s
 26 implementing regulations and the agency’s policies. SSRs are binding on all components of the
 27 [Social Security Administration]. SSRs do not have the force of law. However, because they
 28 represent the Commissioner’s interpretation of the agency’s regulations, we give them some
 deference. We will not defer to SSRs if they are inconsistent with the statute or regulations.”
Holohan v. Massanari, 246 F.3d 1195, 1202 n. 1 (9th Cir. 2001) (internal citations omitted).

1 On April 21, 2011, a second hearing was held before an ALJ. [AR at 73-102.] Plaintiff
 2 again appeared and testified, along with a medical expert and a VE. [AR at 76-85, 85-96, 96-102.]
 3 On May 17, 2011, the ALJ issued a decision finding that plaintiff was not disabled. [AR at 26-40.]
 4 When the Appeals Council denied plaintiff's request for review of the ALJ's May 17, 2011,
 5 decision, that decision became final. [AR at 5-7, 21-22.] This action followed.

6 7 III.

8 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

9 Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), this Court has authority to review the Commissioner's
 10 decision to deny benefits. The decision will be disturbed only if it is not supported by substantial
 11 evidence or if it is based upon the application of improper legal standards. Moncada v. Chater,
 12 60 F.3d 521, 523 (9th Cir. 1995); Drouin v. Sullivan, 966 F.2d 1255, 1257 (9th Cir. 1992).

13 In this context, the term "substantial evidence" means "more than a mere scintilla but less
 14 than a preponderance -- it is such relevant evidence that a reasonable mind might accept as
 15 adequate to support the conclusion." Moncada, 60 F.3d at 523; see also Drouin, 966 F.2d at
 16 1257. When determining whether substantial evidence exists to support the Commissioner's
 17 decision, the Court examines the administrative record as a whole, considering adverse as well
 18 as supporting evidence. Drouin, 966 F.2d at 1257; Hammock v. Bowen, 879 F.2d 498, 501 (9th
 19 Cir. 1989). Where the evidence is susceptible to more than one rational interpretation, the Court
 20 must defer to the decision of the Commissioner. Moncada, 60 F.3d at 523; Andrews v. Shalala,
 21 53 F.3d 1035, 1039-40 (9th Cir. 1995); Drouin, 966 F.2d at 1258.

22 23 IV.

24 **THE EVALUATION OF DISABILITY**

25 Persons are "disabled" for purposes of receiving Social Security benefits if they are unable
 26 to engage in any substantial gainful activity owing to a physical or mental impairment that is
 27 expected to result in death or which has lasted or is expected to last for a continuous period of at
 28 least twelve months. 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(1)(A); Drouin, 966 F.2d at 1257.

1 **A. THE FIVE-STEP EVALUATION PROCESS**

2 The Commissioner (or ALJ) follows a five-step sequential evaluation process in assessing
3 whether a claimant is disabled. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920; Lester v. Chater, 81 F.3d 821,
4 828 n.5 (9th Cir. 1995, as amended April 9, 1996). In the first step, the Commissioner must
5 determine whether the claimant is currently engaged in substantial gainful activity; if so, the
6 claimant is not disabled and the claim is denied. Id. If the claimant is not currently engaged in
7 substantial gainful activity, the second step requires the Commissioner to determine whether the
8 claimant has a “severe” impairment or combination of impairments significantly limiting her ability
9 to do basic work activities; if not, a finding of nondisability is made and the claim is denied. Id.
10 If the claimant has a “severe” impairment or combination of impairments, the third step requires
11 the Commissioner to determine whether the impairment or combination of impairments meets or
12 equals an impairment in the Listing of Impairments (“Listing”) set forth at 20 C.F.R., Part 404,
13 Subpart P, Appendix 1; if so, disability is conclusively presumed and benefits are awarded. Id.
14 If the claimant’s impairment or combination of impairments does not meet or equal an impairment
15 in the Listing, the fourth step requires the Commissioner to determine whether the claimant has
16 sufficient “residual functional capacity” to perform her past work; if so, the claimant is not disabled
17 and the claim is denied. Id. The claimant has the burden of proving that she is unable to
18 perform past relevant work. Drouin, 966 F.2d at 1257. If the claimant meets this burden, a
19 prima facie case of disability is established. The Commissioner then bears the burden of
20 establishing that the claimant is not disabled, because she can perform other substantial gainful
21 work available in the national economy. The determination of this issue comprises the fifth and
22 final step in the sequential analysis. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920; Lester, 81 F.3d at 828
23 n.5; Drouin, 966 F.2d at 1257.

24 25 **B. THE ALJ’S APPLICATION OF THE FIVE-STEP PROCESS**

26 In this case, at step one, the ALJ found that plaintiff had not engaged in any substantial
27 gainful activity from her alleged disability onset date, January 1, 2003, through her date last
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1 insured.² [AR at 28.] At step two, the ALJ concluded that plaintiff has the severe impairments of
 2 fibromyalgia, Lyme disease, chronic fatigue syndrome, migraines, and depression. [Id.] At step
 3 three, the ALJ determined that plaintiff does not have an impairment or a combination of
 4 impairments that meets or medically equals any of the impairments in the Listings. [AR at 29.]
 5 The ALJ further found that plaintiff retained the residual functional capacity (“RFC”)³ to perform
 6 sedentary work as defined in 20 C.F.R. § 404.1567(a),⁴ “with the following restrictions: no climbing
 7 of ladders/ropes/scaffolds; occasional climbing of ramps/stairs, balancing, stooping, kneeling,
 8 crouching, and crawling; allowance for a stretch break of 1 to 2 minutes every 30 minutes; no
 9 assembly line work; and work limited to simple routine tasks.” [AR at 30.] At step four, based on
 10 plaintiff’s RFC and the VE’s testimony, the ALJ concluded that plaintiff is unable to perform any
 11 past relevant work. [AR at 38.] At step five, the ALJ found, based on plaintiff’s RFC, vocational
 12 factors and the VE’s testimony, that there were jobs existing in significant numbers in the national
 13 economy that plaintiff could have performed during the relevant time period, including work as a
 14 cashier and an addressor. [AR at 38-40.] Accordingly, the ALJ determined that plaintiff was not
 15 disabled at any time from January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2008, her date last insured.
 16 [AR at 39-40.]

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22 ² The ALJ concluded that plaintiff last met the insured status requirements of the Social
 23 Security Act through December 31, 2008. [AR at 28.]

24 ³ RFC is what a claimant can still do despite existing exertional and nonexertional
 25 limitations. See Cooper v. Sullivan, 880 F.2d 1152, 1155 n.5 (9th Cir. 1989).

26 ⁴ 20 C.F.R. § 404.1567(a) defines “sedentary” as work involving “lifting no more than 10
 27 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small
 28 tools. Although a sedentary job is defined as one which involves sitting, a certain amount of
 walking and standing is often necessary in carrying out job duties. Jobs are sedentary if walking
 and standing are required occasionally and other sedentary criteria are met.”

V.

THE ALJ'S DECISION

Plaintiff contends that the ALJ failed to provide legally sufficient reasons to reject plaintiff's subjective allegations. [JS at 5-15, 21-22.] As explained below, the Court agrees with plaintiff and remands for further proceedings.

"To determine whether a claimant's testimony regarding subjective pain or symptoms is credible, an ALJ must engage in a two-step analysis." Lingenfelter v. Astrue, 504 F.3d 1028, 1035-36 (9th Cir. 2007). "First, the ALJ must determine whether the claimant has presented objective medical evidence of an underlying impairment 'which could reasonably be expected to produce the pain or other symptoms alleged.'" Id. (quoting Bunnell v. Sullivan, 947 F.2d 341, 344 (9th Cir. 1991) (en banc)). Second, if the claimant meets the first test, the ALJ may only reject the claimant's testimony about the severity of her symptoms upon (1) finding evidence affirmatively suggesting that the claimant was malingering, or (2) offering specific, clear and convincing reasons for doing so. See Dodrill v. Shalala, 12 F.3d 915, 918 (9th Cir. 1999); Lingenfelter, 504 F.3d at 1036; Benton v. Barnhart, 331 F.3d 1030, 1040 (9th Cir. 2003). The factors to be considered in weighing a claimant's credibility include: (1) the claimant's reputation for truthfulness; (2) inconsistencies either in the claimant's testimony or between the claimant's testimony and her conduct; (3) the claimant's daily activities; (4) the claimant's work record; and (5) testimony from physicians and third parties concerning the nature, severity, and effect of the symptoms of which the claimant complains. Thomas v. Barnhart, 278 F.3d 947, 958-59 (9th Cir. 2002); 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1529(c), 416.929(c). If properly supported, the ALJ's credibility determination is entitled to "great deference." Green v. Heckler, 803 F.2d 528, 532 (9th Cir. 1986).

In a March 2008 Function Report, plaintiff stated that she has difficulty sleeping and "toss[es] and turn[s] all night due to pain, anxiety, restless legs, violent nightmares, sensitivity to light, noise, and temperature." [AR at 310.] She also indicated that her daily routine involves taking medications, eating breakfast, trying to stretch, trying to do simple tasks like paying bills or writing emails, frequently resting "to alleviate pain, numbness, stiffness, and mental cloudiness," showering, eating dinner, watching TV, talking to her mother, and going to bed. [AR at 309.]

1 Plaintiff explained that she has discomfort when dressing herself and sometimes has to sit in the
2 tub during a shower “because [she] get[s] nauseous, light-headed or lose[s her] balance.” [AR at
3 310.] She further provided that she does not typically make complete meals, but instead usually
4 eats “frozen, canned, or simply prepared foods like sandwiches, crackers, eggs, etc.” [AR at 311.]
5 In addition, she reported that although she can do some light chores, she cannot scrub, use heavy
6 chemicals, or organize, and she can only work for “10-15 minutes before resting or needing to
7 gather [her] thoughts and refocus.” [Id.] Plaintiff also stated, “I don’t have the strength, stamina
8 or balance for lifting or carrying more than 8-10 pounds and I am always at least uncomfortable
9 and at most in debilitating pain.” [AR at 314.] She explained that she attends an acting class “1-2
10 times a week[,]” “observ[ing her] fellow actors performing scenes on stage,” and “sometimes
11 performing a 5-8 minute scene.” [AR at 309, 313.] Finally, she explained that she sometimes
12 thinks she can do more than she is actually capable of “and [pushes herself] too hard. Then [she]
13 must spend more time recovering.” [AR at 316.]

14 At the administrative hearing on April 21, 2011, plaintiff testified that pain in her right arm
15 “never stops,” keeps her from sleeping, makes her nauseous, and makes it difficult for her to do
16 simple things, including cut food, wash her hair, and type. [AR at 89.] She explained that she was
17 not taking any pain medication at the time of the hearing because she was in pain management
18 treatment that included a “nerve block.” [Id.] She also reported that “the strongest pain
19 medication [she] was [prescribed]” “never helped,” but that a patch that was prescribed did
20 temporarily help alleviate her pain. [Id.] Additionally, plaintiff provided that she also takes an anti-
21 retroviral medication, as well as medications to help her sleep, digest food, and prevent migraines,
22 and that she receives injections when she experiences a migraine. [AR at 90.] She indicated that
23 her treatment providers include an endocrinologist, a psycho-pharmacologist, and a pain
24 psychologist. [Id.] According to plaintiff, her mother cooks all of her meals and freezes or buys
25 pre-packaged foods so plaintiff can “just put them in the microwave,” and does all the household
26 chores because plaintiff is not capable of doing them. [AR at 93.] Plaintiff explained that she
27 could sit for 15 minutes, or possibly 20 “with a cushion,” and stand for approximately ten minutes
28 at a time. [AR at 94-95.] She also stated that the most she could lift at one time was a gallon

1 bottle of water. [AR at 95.]

2 At step one of the two-step credibility analysis, the ALJ found that plaintiff's "impairments
3 could reasonably be expected to cause the alleged symptoms." [AR at 37.] The ALJ nevertheless
4 found plaintiff's subjective complaints were "not credible to the extent they [were] inconsistent with
5 the above residual functional capacity assessment." [AR at 31.] Thus, at step two, as the record
6 contains no evidence of malingering by plaintiff, the ALJ was required to offer "specific, clear and
7 convincing reasons" for rejecting her subjective symptom testimony. See Lingenfelter, 504 F.3d
8 at 1036. "General findings are insufficient; rather, the ALJ must identify what testimony is not
9 credible and what evidence undermines [plaintiff]'s complaints." Reddick v. Chater, 157 F.3d 715,
10 722 (9th Cir. 1998) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

11 In her decision, the ALJ rejected plaintiff's subjective symptom testimony for the following
12 reasons: (1) "the objective clinical findings do not support the extreme limitations alleged[;]" (2)
13 plaintiff did not take "any medications for her symptoms throughout the entire summer of 2006"
14 and "medications have been relatively effective in controlling" her symptoms; (3) plaintiff's "work
15 history and activities of daily living" indicate her physical abilities "have, at least at times, been
16 considerably greater than alleged[;]" (4) the record is "filled with inconsistent statements made by"
17 plaintiff; and (5) "[d]espite the alleged severity of her depression, [plaintiff]'s treatment has only
18 been through her primary care physician." [AR at 32-34.]

19 Having carefully reviewed the record and the Joint Stipulation, the Court finds that the ALJ's
20 reasons for rejecting plaintiff's credibility do not constitute clear and convincing reasons and/or are
21 not supported by substantial evidence. First, the ALJ's rejection of plaintiff's credibility because
22 she did not take "any medications for her symptoms throughout the entire summer of 2006" and
23 because the record indicates that "medications have been relatively effective in controlling [her]
24 symptoms" [see AR at 33-34], misstates the record and is not supported by substantial evidence.
25 See Lingenfelter, 504 F.3d at 1036 (explaining that reasons for discrediting plaintiff that misstate
26 the record "provide[] no support for the [ALJ's] credibility finding[]"); Reddick, 157 F.3d at 722-23
27 ("In essence, the ALJ developed his evidentiary basis by not fully accounting for the context of
28 materials or all parts of the testimony and reports. His paraphrasing of record material is not

entirely accurate regarding the content or tone of the record.”). For example, the October 2006 treatment note, apparently relied on by the ALJ, indicating that plaintiff did not take pain medication during that summer also provides that plaintiff was undergoing electromagnetic treatment during that period. [AR at 33, 551.] The ALJ, focusing only on plaintiff’s pain medications, did not address whether she may not have needed any pain medication during this period because the electromagnetic therapy was effectively reducing her symptoms.

Moreover, the ALJ cites a March 2011 treatment note to support her finding that plaintiff “reported her symptoms were consistently controlled, the trigger point injections had been quite helpful, reduction in her medications had markedly reduced her foggyiness, and overall she was much happier.” [AR at 34; see also AR at 651.] Despite the ALJ’s characterization, however, the March 2011 note indicates that while plaintiff experienced some progress, she also continued to have an irregular heart rate, “multiple active trigger points,” myofascial pain, chronic daily headaches, and facet arthropathy. [AR at 651.] Additionally, contrary to the ALJ’s finding, the comment regarding “happiness” actually refers to the treatment provider’s own happiness that plaintiff was experiencing some reduction in her pain. [Id. (“Overall I am really happy. Her pain ratings today are about 3/10[.]”)] The ALJ also fails to explain how any improvement in plaintiff’s pain symptoms in 2011 relates to the symptoms she was experiencing during the relevant time period, i.e., between January 1, 2003, and December 31, 2008. In any event, reviewing the record as a whole reveals that, despite brief periods of improvement due to medication, plaintiff has continuously experienced symptoms including memory loss, weight gain, foggyiness, fatigue, and pain requiring treatment and medication throughout the relevant time period. [See, e.g., AR at 542 (January 2008 treatment note indicating “severe pain/fatigue”); 524 (March 2008 referral letter from plaintiff’s treating physician noting that while plaintiff has experienced “brief periods of improvement, overall [she] ha[s] been unable to make any sustained significant improvements” in her symptoms); 541 (April 2008 treatment note indicating that plaintiff was feeling fatigued); 540 (June 2008 treatment note indicating plaintiff “felt much worse”); 539 (August 2008 treatment note indicating plaintiff’s “very poor balance”); 538 (September 2008 treatment note indicating severe fatigue); 535 (October 2008 orthopedic examination indicating that, despite treatment, plaintiff has

1 increased pain in arm, tailbone, and numbness in hip); 537 (November 2008 treatment note
2 indicating “patient feeling worse” with “severe pain”).] See also Holohan v. Massanari, 246 F.3d
3 1195, 1205 (9th Cir. 2001) (“That a person . . . makes some improvement does not mean that the
4 person’s impairments no longer seriously affect her ability to function in a workplace.”). Thus, the
5 ALJ’s finding that plaintiff’s pain was adequately controlled with medication is not supported by
6 substantial evidence and, thus, is not a clear and convincing reason for rejecting her subjective
7 pain allegations.

8 Second, the ALJ’s rejection of plaintiff’s credibility based on her daily activities and work
9 history [see AR at 34], is not supported by substantial evidence. In particular, the ALJ noted that,
10 in a June 2006 orthopedic evaluation, plaintiff reported “hav[ing] been on her feet for 14 to 18
11 hours a day for 4 days in a row on concrete while making a film,” and, later that same month,
12 “reported right handed pain exacerbated with the use of a staple gun while painting on a theater
13 set.” [Id.] The ALJ also highlighted that plaintiff participated in an acting class “1 to 2 times a
14 week, requiring her to perform on stage.” [Id.] Although the ALJ acknowledged that the instances
15 of “work activity” did not amount to substantial gainful activity, the ALJ concluded that “such work
16 activity in addition to her theater classes nevertheless indicates her daily activities and physical
17 abilities have, at least at times, been considerably greater than alleged.” [Id.]

18 As an initial matter, the ALJ does not explain why she believed plaintiff’s testimony about
19 the extent of her daily activities and work history [see AR at 34], while at the same time finding her
20 testimony about her alleged symptoms and resulting limitations not credible. See Carradine v.
21 Barnhart, 360 F.3d 751, 755 (7th Cir. 2004) (“[I]f she was testifying truthfully and against her
22 interest about her daily activities, why did the administrative law judge think she was lying about
23 her pain?”). Moreover, the ALJ erred by failing to specify how plaintiff’s activities translate into
24 an ability to perform gainful employment. See Orn v. Astrue, 495 F.3d 625, 639 (9th Cir. 2007)
25 (holding that an ALJ must “make specific findings relating to the daily activities and their
26 transferability to conclude that a claimant’s daily activities warrant an adverse credibility
27 determination”) (internal quotation marks, brackets and citation omitted); Gonzalez v. Sullivan, 914
28 F.2d 1197, 1201 (9th Cir. 1990) (ALJ errs in failing to make a finding to the effect that ability to

perform daily activities translated into the ability to perform appropriate work); see also Vertigan v. Halter, 260 F.3d 1044, 1050 (9th Cir. 2001) (“This court has repeatedly asserted that the mere fact that a plaintiff has carried on certain daily activities, such as grocery shopping, driving a car, or limited walking for exercise, does not in any way detract from her credibility as to her overall disability.”). Specifically, the ALJ failed to explain how plaintiff’s ability to work four days in the span of several years and use a staple gun on one occasion translates into an ability to perform sustained work activity. [See AR at 32-34.] Similarly, while the ALJ noted that plaintiff attended acting class once or twice a week, the record reveals that plaintiff was only “sometimes” a participant in “short, 5-8 minute” scenes, and the rest of the time merely observed her classmates.⁵ [AR at 309, 313.] See Reddick, 157 F.3d at 722 (“disability claimants should not be penalized for attempting to lead normal lives in the face of their limitations”); Cooper v. Bowen, 815 F.2d 557, 561 (9th Cir. 1987) (disability claimant need not “vegetate in a dark room” in order to be deemed eligible for benefits); see also Smolen v. Chater, 80 F.3d 1273, 1284 n. 7 (9th Cir. 1996) (noting that, although the ALJ can rely on a plaintiff’s substantial daily activities to discredit plaintiff’s testimony regarding her inability to work, “this line of reasoning has its limits[;] . . . [t]he Social Security Act does not require that claimants be utterly incapacitated to be eligible for benefits”). Additionally, the ALJ erred by failing to specify how plaintiff’s activities are inconsistent with plaintiff’s alleged symptoms and pain limitations. See Smolen, 80 F.3d at 1285; see also Reddick, 157 F.3d at 722 (explaining that only if a claimant’s level of activity is inconsistent with his or her alleged limitations will these activities have any bearing on credibility). Accordingly, the ALJ erred by rejecting plaintiff’s credibility based on her daily activities because “there is neither evidence to support that [plaintiff’s] activities were transferable to a work setting nor proof that [plaintiff] spent a substantial part of [her] day engaged in transferable skills.” Orn, 495 F.3d at 639 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

⁵ Defendant incorrectly contends that plaintiff’s participation in the acting class involved performing “25 8-minute scenes on stage.” [JS at 19.] Plaintiff, in her Reply, contends that she performs “2 5-8 minute scenes on stage.” [JS at 22.] Upon examination by the Court, plaintiff’s record actually states that she “sometimes perform[s] a 5-8 minute scene on stage.” [AR at 313.]

1 Third, the ALJ's rejection of plaintiff's credibility based on "inconsistent statements"
2 regarding her ability to engage in self-care [see AR at 34], mischaracterizes the record and is not
3 supported by substantial evidence. See Lingenfelter, 504 F.3d at 1036; Reddick, 157 F.3d at 722-
4 23. Specifically, the ALJ noted that while plaintiff alleged in her March 2008 Function Report and
5 at the hearing that she was unable to prepare meals or walk for sustained periods of time, she
6 indicated in a May 2008 psychological evaluation that she had "no difficulty making meals,
7 dressing, bathing, or walking." [AR at 34 (internal citation omitted).] A review of the May 2008
8 psychological evaluation, however, reveals that plaintiff "indicate[d] she needs help with shopping
9 and doing household chores but not with making meals, dressing, bathing or walking." [AR at
10 468.] Plaintiff did not report that she has "no difficulty" with these tasks, but that she does not
11 need "help." More importantly, this statement is entirely consistent with plaintiff's allegations in
12 the March 2008 Function Report that while she can perform some self-care activities, she has
13 "discomfort" when dressing, "sometimes has to sit in [the] tub during [a] shower because [she gets]
14 nauseous, light-headed or lose[s] balance," and has difficulty caring for her hair, shaving, and
15 preparing meals other than frozen or pre-packaged meals. [See AR at 310.] This statement is
16 also consistent with her allegations at the hearing that her mother freezes meals for her and/or
17 purchases pre-packaged meals that she simply heats up in the microwave. [See AR at 93.]

18 Fourth, the ALJ's finding that plaintiff's allegations were not credible because the treatment
19 for her depression "has been essentially routine and/or conservative in nature" [AR at 34], is not
20 clear and convincing. While plaintiff alleged an inability to work based, in part, on depression, she
21 also indicated that she suffered from fibromyalgia, Lyme disease, chronic fatigue syndrome, and
22 migraines. [AR at 28.] Indeed, plaintiff never alleged that all of her symptoms resulted from
23 depression. [AR at 85-96.] Moreover, the record does reveal that plaintiff was hospitalized at
24 least once as a result of her depression. [AR at 639 (March 2011 treatment note indicating that
25 plaintiff was "taken to St. Joseph's Medical Center" because of concerns that "she may have been
26 suicidal.".)] In any event, there is no evidence in the record that any physician ever opined or
27 recommended that more could have been done to alleviate plaintiff's symptoms resulting from
28 depression. See Lapeirre-Gutt v. Astrue, 382 Fed.Appx. 662, 664 (9th Cir. 2010) (unpublished

disposition) (“A claimant cannot be discredited for failing to pursue non-conservative treatment options where none exist.”).

Finally, the ALJ erred to the extent that she rejected plaintiff’s testimony based on a lack of objective medical evidence. [AR at 17.] The ALJ concluded that plaintiff presented sufficient medical evidence of an underlying impairment that “could reasonably be expected to produce the alleged symptoms[.]” [AR at 37.] Once plaintiff produces objective medical evidence of an underlying impairment that is reasonably likely to cause the alleged symptoms, medical findings are not required to support the severity of pain or symptoms alleged.⁶ See Smolen, 80 F.3d at 1282; see also SSR 96-7p, 1996 WL 374186, at *1 (“An individual’s statements about the intensity and persistence of pain or other symptoms or about the effect the symptoms have on his or her ability to work may not be disregarded solely because they are not substantiated by objective medical evidence.”).

In sum, the ALJ failed to provide any clear and convincing reasons supported by substantial evidence to support her rejection of plaintiff’s credibility.

VI.

REMAND FOR FURTHER PROCEEDINGS

The Court has discretion to remand or reverse and award benefits. McAllister v. Sullivan, 888 F.2d 599, 603 (9th Cir. 1989). Where no useful purpose would be served by further proceedings, or where the record has been fully developed, it is appropriate to exercise this discretion to direct an immediate award of benefits. See Benecke v. Barnhart, 379 F.3d 587, 595-96 (9th Cir. 2004); Varney v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs. (Varney II), 859 F.2d 1396, 1401 (9th Cir. 1988); see also Lingenfelter, 504 F.3d at 1041 (9th Cir. 2007). Where there are

⁶ The Court notes, however, that the record does contain significant objective medical evidence of plaintiff’s impairments that could reasonably cause pain and other symptoms, including chronic fatigue syndrome/fibromyalgia, Lyme disease, attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder, chronic yeast infections, migraines, anxiety, depression, chronic pain, kidney stones, hiatal hernia, uterine polyps, immune deficiency, pituitary dysfunction, Adrenol insufficiency, 6H deficiency, chronic EBU, and Hypercoagulatia. [See, e.g., AR at 634.]

1 outstanding issues that must be resolved before a determination can be made, and it is not clear
2 from the record that the ALJ would be required to find plaintiff disabled if all the evidence were
3 properly evaluated, remand is appropriate. See Benecke, 379 F.3d at 593-96; Harman v. Apfel,
4 211 F.3d 1172, 1179 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 531 U.S. 1038, 121 S.Ct. 628, 148 L.Ed.2d 537
5 (2000).

6 Here, there is an outstanding issue that must be resolved before a final determination can
7 be made. However, in an effort to terminate these proceedings and to avoid any confusion or
8 misunderstanding as to what the Court intends, the Court will set forth, as clearly as it can, the
9 scope of the remand proceedings. Because there is an outstanding issue to be resolved, the court
10 has some flexibility in crediting plaintiff's testimony as true. See Varney II, 859 F.2d at 1401
11 (declining to address whether the credit-as-true rule should be adopted in cases where a remand
12 for further proceedings is required before a disability determination can be made); Vasquez v.
13 Astrue, 572 F.3d 586, 593 (9th Cir. 2008). "[T]here are other factors which may justify application
14 of the credit-as-true rule, even where application of the rule would not result in the immediate
15 payment of benefits." Vasquez, 572 F.3d at 593. In the instant case, crediting plaintiff's testimony
16 as true does not result in the immediate payment of benefits because there is no evidence in the
17 record regarding whether, assuming plaintiff's testimony is true, there is other work existing in the
18 national economy that she could perform. However, the ALJ has already issued two written
19 decisions, was specifically instructed by the Appeals Council prior to the instant decision to
20 properly assess plaintiff's credibility, and plaintiff has waited over five years for a disability
21 determination. Accordingly, the Court will exercise its discretion and order the ALJ, on remand,
22 to credit plaintiff's improperly rejected subjective allegations as true. See Hammock v. Bowen, 879
23 F.2d 498, 503 (9th Cir. 1989) (crediting improperly rejected testimony as true despite outstanding
24 issues to be resolved on remand based on the "severe" delay plaintiff experienced waiting for a
25 disability determination and her advanced age); Vasquez, 572 F.3d at 593-94 (crediting improperly
26 rejected testimony as true despite outstanding issues to be resolved on remand where claimant
27 was 58 years old and had waited over 6 years for her disability determination); see also Vasquez,
28 572 F.3d at 594 (explaining that "the purpose of the credit-as-true rule is to discourage ALJs from

1 reaching a conclusion about a claimant's status first, and then attempting to justify it by ignoring
 2 any evidence in the record that suggests an opposite result."); Varney II, 859 F.2d at 1399
 3 ("Certainly there may exist valid grounds on which to discredit a claimant's pain testimony[.] . . .
 4 But if grounds for such a finding exist, it is both reasonable and desirable to require the ALJ to
 5 articulate them in the original decision.") (emphasis added); Benecke, 379 F.3d at 595 ("Allowing
 6 the Commissioner to decide the issue again would create an unfair 'heads we win; tails, let's play
 7 again' system of disability benefits adjudication."). Then, at step five, the ALJ shall, with the
 8 assistance of a VE, determine if there is any work existing in the national economy that plaintiff
 9 can perform.⁷

10 VII.

11 CONCLUSION

12 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that: (1) plaintiff's request for remand is **granted**; (2) the decision
 13 of the Commissioner is **reversed**; and (3) this action is **remanded** to defendant for further
 14 proceedings consistent with this Memorandum Opinion.

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of the Court serve copies of this Order and the
 16 Judgment herein on all parties or their counsel.

17 **This Memorandum Opinion and Order is not intended for publication, nor is it**
 18 **intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.**

19 DATED: December 10, 2013



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21
22 PAUL L. ABRAMS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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28 ⁷ Nothing in this decision is intended to disturb the ALJ's step four finding that plaintiff cannot
 perform her past relevant work. [See AR at 38.]